ANNEXURE—I

THE MYSORE HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1972.

(L.A. Bill No. 29 of 72)

A Bill further to amend the Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1961.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 35 of 1961) ;

Be it enacted by the Mysore State Legislature in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1972.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the eleventh day of October, 1972.

2. *Amendment of section 5.*—In sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 35 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the words " at such time and at such place and " shall be omitted.

3. *Amendment of section 35.*—In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 35 of the principal Act, the words " the time and place at which and " shall be omitted.

4. *Repeal of Mysore Ordinance No. 3 of 1972.*—The Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Mysore Ordinance No. 3 of 1972) is hereby repealed :

Provided that anything done or any action taken under the principal Act as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

According to sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1961, elections to the Mysore Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine have to be held at such time

and place as may be prescribed. The electorate consists of practitioners all over the State and it would not be practicable for all of them to meet at one place. Hence was not possible to hold the elections. In order to obviate the difficulty it was proposed to take steps to conduct elections by postal ballot.

As neither the Mysore Legislative Assembly nor the Mysore Legislative Council was in session, the Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Mysore Ordinance No. 3 of 1972) was promulgated by the Governor.

This Bill is intended to replace the said Ordinance.

Memorandum regarding delegated legislation

The amendments proposed by clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill to sections 5 and 35 respectively of the Act will empower the State Government to frame rules regarding the method of election either by postal ballot or otherwise.

The proposed delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

H. SIDDAVEERAPPA,
Minister for Health.

Te. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary.

Explanatory Statement under sub-rule (1) *of rule* 70 *of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.*

Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1961 the election of members to the Mysore Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine is required to be held at such time and at such place and in such manner as may be prescribed. As the electorate consists of registered practitioners who are spread over throughout the State it was found that it was not practicable to conduct the elections at a particular place. To enable further steps taken for the conduct of elections to the Board expeditiously it was found necessary to take immediate action to amend sections 5 and 35 omitting references to time and place so that steps be taken

to conduct elections by postal ballot. As the matter was urgent and as neither the Legislative Assembly nor the Legislative Council was in session it necessitated immediate legislation by an Ordinance.

The Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Mysore Ordinance No. 3 of 1972) was accordingly promulgated by the Governor.

H. SIDDAVEERAPPA,
Minister for Health.

Te. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary.

ANNEXURE—II

THE MYSORE AYURVEDIC AND UNANI PRACTITIONERS' REGISTRATION AND MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1972.

(L.A. Bill No. 22 of 1972)

A Bill further to amend the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1961.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 9 of 1962) ;

BE it enacted by the Mysore State Legislature in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of InIdia as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioner's Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1972.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of sectoin* 5.—In sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 9 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) the words " at such time and place and " shall be omitted.

3. *Amendment of section* 30.—In clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 30 of the principal Act, the words " time at which and the place and" shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under the existing provisions of sections 5 and 30 of the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration of Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1961 it is not possible to provide the facility of voting by postal ballot. Many representations have been received from the public to provide facilities to the registered medical practitioners residing in different parts of the State to vote by postal ballot. Hence, this Bill.

H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.

Te. HANUMĀNTHAPPA,
Secretary.

ANNEXURE—III

THE MYSORE TENANTS (RELIEF IN PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF RENT) BILL, 1972.

(L.A. Bill No. 28 of 72)

A BILL to provide for relief in payment of arrears of rent by tenants.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for relief in payment of arrears of rent by tenants;

BE it enacted by the Mysore State Legislature in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Mysore Tenants (Relief in Payment of Arrears of Rent) Act, 1972.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) "rent" means the amount payable by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of the land held by him;

(2) the expression "tenant" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (34) of sub-section (A) of section 2 of the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 10 of 1962).

3. *Regulation of recovery of rent.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 10 of 1962) or in any other law for the time being in force or in any decree or order of any court or any other authority, no court shall execute any decree or order for recovery of any amount payable as rent or arrears of rent from a tenant except in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

4. *Rent to be recovered in instalments.*—(1) When an application for execution of any decree or order for recovery of any amount payable as rent or arrears of rent from a tenant is filed, the court shall call upon the applicant and the tenant to submit within such time as may be specified by it, statements containing the amounts and other particulars of all executable decrees or orders for recovery of any amount payable as rent or arrears of rent by such tenant.

(2) On receipt of the statements under sub-section (1) the court shall, having regard to the total amount payable by such tenant towards all such decrees or orders and the proportion of the amount in respect of which the application is made to the said total amount, direct that the amount payable towards the decree or order in respect of which the application for execution has been made shall be paid in such annual instalments as it may consider equitable and may allow future interest at not more than four per cent per annum unless it deems it unnecessary to do so :

Provided that in fixing the amount of instalments in which the amount due under such decree or order shall be paid, the court shall ascertain the net annual income of the tenant and the annual instalments payable by the tenant in respect of all such decrees or orders shall not exceed his net annual income.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the net annual income of the tenant shall mean the balance of his income after deducting—

(*a*) such sum as may be considered necessary for the payment of the liability, if any, imposed on the tenant under a decree or order for maintenance passed by the competent court;

(*b*) such sum as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the tenant and his dependents;

(*c*) the sum required by the tenant to pay the assessment and taxes, rates or other amounts in respect of the land for the current year to the State Government and local authorities and to pay off loans borrowed for the purposes of seasonal finance; and

(*d*) the sum required by the tenant to meet the expenses of cultivation for the next season.

5. *Postponement of payment of instalment in case of suspension or remission of land revenue.*—(1) Where from any cause the payment of one-half or more of the land revenue payable to the State Government is suspended or remitted, the payment of the whole of the instalment due for that year and the full amount of the instalment due for each subsequent year in accordance with the direction given under section 4 shall be postponed for one year.

(2) Where from any cause the payment of any portion less than one-half of the land revenue payable to the State Government is suspended or remitted, the payment of one-half of the instalment due for that year and the full amount of the instalment due for each sbusequent year in accordance with the direction given under section 4 shall be postponed for one year.

6. *Execution for default in payment of instalment.*—(1) If the tenant makes default in the payment of two or more instalments due in accordance with the direction given under section 4 to any applicant the applicant may apply to the court for execution of the decree or order.

(2) If the court on receipt of such application is satisfied that the tenant has made default in the payment of instalments and such default was not for sufficient cause it shall execute the decree or order and recover the amuont of the instalment then remaining due.

7. *Tenant exempted from arrest and imprisonment in execution of decree or order.*—No tenant shall be arreasted or imprisoned in execution of a decree or order for recovery of any amount payable as rent or arrears of rent.

8. *Amendment of Mysore Act* 10 *of* 1962.—In the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 10 of 1962), after section 116, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"117. *Execution of orders under repealed enactments for recovery of rent.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 142, an order for recovery of any amount payable as rent or arrears of rent made under any enactment repealed by the said sub-section shall not be executable under the said enactments, but shall be executed by the court under this Act as if it were a decree of a civil court".

9. *Repeal of Mysore Ordinance No.* 4 *of* 1972.—The Mysore Tenants (Relief in Payment of Arrears of Rent) Ordinance, 1972 (Mysore Ordinance No. 4 of 1972) is hereby repealed :

Provided that anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1972 which is deemed to have come into force from 11th May, 1972, among other things it is provided that no order for restoration of possession of any land to the landlord on the ground of defualt in paying rent by the tenant shall be executed if the tenant pays to the landlord an amount equal to the rent due for a period of two years. It was considered that this provision was not adequate enough to save the tenants from unfair eviction-especially when the decrees presented for execution are more than one. It was also considered that the tenants do not get the required relief under this provision as it does not provide for payment of arrears of rent in easy instalments.

In view of the urgency involved in providing further safeguards to the tenants, the Mysore Teants (Relief in Payment of Arrears of Rent) Ordinance, 1972 was promulgated on 28th October, 1972 providing for—

(i) recovery of accumulated arrears of rent in easy instalments to be fixed by the Munsiff Courts taking account of the capacity of the tenant to pay;

(ii) postponement of payment of instalment in case of suspension or remission of land revenue;

(iii) exempting tenant from arrest and imprisonment in execution of decree or order;

(iv) execution of decrees for deliberate defualt in payment of instalment by the tenant.

The Bill seeks to replace the said Ordinance.

Explanatory Statement under rule 70(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

In the Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1972 (Mysore Act 4 of 1972) which is deemed to have come into force from 11th May, 1972, among other things it is provided that no order for restoration of possession of any land to the landlord on the ground of default in paying rent by the tenant shall be executed if the tenant pays to the landlord an amount equal to the rent due for a period of two years.

It was considered that this provision was not adequate enough to save the tenants from unfair eviction especially when the decrees presented for execution are more than one. It was also considered that the tenants do not get the required relief under this provision as it does not provide for payment of arrears of rent in easy instalments.

2. It was therefore considered necessary to give relief to tenants in payment of the arrears of rent which were sought to be recovered in a large number of cases.

3. As the Legislature was not in session, the Mysore Tenants (Relief in Payment of Arrears of Rent) Ordinance, 1972 was promulgated after obtaining the previous instruction of the President in pursuance of the proviso to clause (1) of article 213 of the Constitution.

N. HUTCHAMASTHY GOWDA

Te. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary.

ANNEXURE IV

THE GOVERNMENT GRANTS (MYSORE EXTENSION) BILL, 1972.

(L.A. BILL No. 25 OF 72)

A Bill to provide for the extension of the Government Grants Act, 1895 to the whole of the State of Mysore.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the Government Grants Act, 1895 (Central Act 15 of 1895) to the whole of the State of Mysore;

BE it enacted by the Mysore State Legislature in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Government Grants (Mysore Extension) Act, 1972.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the State of Mysore.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Extension of the Government Grants Act, 1895.*—(1) The Government Grants Act, 1895 (Central Act 15 of 1895) (hereinafter referred to as the extended Act) is hereby extended to, and shall be in force, in the whole of the State of Mysore.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), after the words and letters "in Part B States" in sub section (2) of section 1 of the extended Act, the words, brackets, figures and letters "other than the territories specified in clause (*a*) and clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956)" shall be added.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Government Grants Act, 1895 (Central Act 15 of 1895) is in force in the Bombay Area, Madras Area and Coorg District only. According to this Act, the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 shall not apply to any grant or other transfer of land or of any interest therein made by or on behalf of the Government to or in favour of any person and that every such grant and transfer shall be construed and take effect according to the terms of the grant or transfer. As lands granted by the Government are generally subject to the restriction of non-alienation, it is considered necessary to extend the provisions of the Government Grants Act to the whole of the State of Mysore.

Hence this Bill.

N. HUTCHAMASTHY GOWDA.

Te. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary.

ANNEXURE V

THE MYSORE STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1972

(L.A. BILL No. 26 OF 1972)

A Bill further to amend the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 34 of 1957) ;

BE it enacted by the Mysore State Legislature in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1972.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of section* 11.—In clause (a) of section 11 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 34 of 1957), for the words "fifteen naye paise", the words "thirty paise" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under article 16 of the Schedule appended to the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957, the stamp duty payable on a share certificate is 30 naye paise. Section 11 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957, does not permit the use of adhesive stamps for payment of the stamp duty exceeding 15 naye paise. Thousands of share certificates have to be, therefore submitted by the Companies to the Superintendent of Stamps and to the Government Press for getting the duty paid embossed, on each certificate. As this procedure is found inconvenient, Government intends to amend the Act to enable the use of adhesive stamps upto 30 paise.

Hence this Bill.

N. HUTCHAMASTHY GOWDA.

Te. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary.

ANNEXURE VI

THE MYSORE COURT FEES AND SUITS VALUATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1972.

(L.A. BILL NO. 23 OF 1972)

A Bill further to amend the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958 (Mysore Act No. 16 of 1958) ;

BE it enacted by the Mysore State Legislature in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short titlte and commencement.*—This Act may be called the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Act, 1972.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of Schedule II.*—In Schedule II to the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958 (Mysore Act No. 16 of 1958), in clause(s) of Article 11, for the words "Twenty-five rupees", the words "One hundred rupees" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

It is considered necessary to increase the Court Fee payable under the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958, for a petition under Article 228 of the Constitution for a Writ other than a Writ of HABEAS CORPUS or a petition under Article 227 of the Constitution.

Hence this Bill.

D. K. NAIKAR,

TE. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary

ANNEXURE VII

THE MYSORE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSRTRIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1972.

(L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1972)

A Bill further to amend the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956 (Mysore Act 7 of 1957) ;

Be it enacted by the Mysore State Legislature in the Twenty-third year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Act, 1972.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of section 9.*—In section 9 of The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956 (Mysore Act No. 7 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(1) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

" (2) The State Government may, from among Officers of the Central Government or the State Government appoint a Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer to the Board and may, from among its Officers, also appoint an Accounts Officer to the Board ";

(2) in sub-section (3), for the words " Secretary and Accounts Officer ", the words " Secretary, the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer and the Accounts Officer " shall be substituted.

3. *Insertion of new section 22-A.*—After section 22 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted namely :—

" 22-A. *Recovery of moneys due to the Board as arrears of land revenue.*—(1) Where any sum payable to the Board under any agreement, express or implied or otherwise howsoever, is not paid on or before the due date and the claim is not disputed, the Chairman shall send to the Deputy Commissioner a certificate under his hand indicating therein the sum due to the Board ; and thereupon subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the Deputy Commissioner shall recover the sum due as an arrear of land revenue.

(2) If any question arises whether a sum is payable to the Board within the meaning of sub-section (1), it shall be referred to a Tribunal constituted by the State Government for the purpose, which shall, after making such enquiry as it may deem fit, and after giving to the person by whom the sums is alleged to be payable a reasonable opportunity of being heard, decide the question; and the decision of the Tribunal shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court or before other authority.

(3) The Tribunal shall consist of one person who is not connected with the Board or the person by whom the sum is alleged to be payable.

(4) The expenses of the Tribunal shall be borne by the Board".

4. *Insertion of new section* 30-*A*.—After section 30 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

"30A. *Dissolution of the Board.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification in the *Mysore Gazette,* declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Board shall be dissolved and there-upon the Board shall be deemed to be dissolved accordingly and the Board and any committee constituted by the Board shall cease to function.

(2) On and from the said date :—

(*a*) all properties and funds which immediately before the said date were in possession of the Board for the purpose of this Act shall vest in the State Government;

(*b*) all members shall vacate office as members of the Board; and

(*c*) all rights, obligations and liabilities (including any liabilities under any contract) of the Board shall become the rights, obligations and liabilities of the State Government."

5. *Amendment of section* 31.—In section 31 of the principal Act :—

(1) in clause (i) of sub-section (2), for the words "functions of the Secretary and Accounts Officer", the words "functions of the Secretary, the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer and the Accounts Officer" shall be substituted; and

(2) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule shall not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be ; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, has been requesting the State Government to appoint a Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer preferably from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Cadre in the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board. The appointment of such an officer is necessary for the proper maintenance of the accounts of the Board. A Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer has been appointed in the Khadi Boards of many other States. Under section 9(2) of the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956 there is provision only for the appointment of an Accounts Officer by the State Government from among its officers. The proposed amendment to the Act is to facilitate the appointment of a Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer from among the officers of either the Central Government or the State Government. It is proposed to provide for this by suitable amendments to sections 9 and 31 (2) (i) of the Act.

2. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission grants loans to the State Board which in turn advances funds to registered institutions. There is no provision in the Act to recover the dues as arrears of land revenue. The Commission has suggested that provision be made in the Act for this purpose as has been done in the Bombay Khadi and Village Industries Act. The Bill proposes to provide for this by insertion of a new section 22A to the Act.

3. (i) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission advances funds by way of grant and loans to the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards for implementation of the Khadi and Village Industries programme in the States. These advances are made in the *bona fide* belief that the State Boards being creations of the State

Legislature are the responsibility of the State Government and as such the advances made by the Commission to the State Boards which are deemed to have the full financial backing of the State Governments are as secure as advances made to the State Government.

(ii) As a result of the situation arising out of the recent dissolution of the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission desires the State Government to ensure the security of the funds advanced by the Commission to the Mysore Board for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in this State.

(iii) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a service agency assisting the State Board in developing Khadi and various Village Industries in the State and the Commission, therefore, desires that the funds advanced by them to the State Board may be made secure for continuing development of the industries in the State. The Commission has also intimated that the Government of West Bengal have recently decided to incorporate appropriate provisions in their Act, for this purpose.

(iv) The Bill proposes to provide for this in the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956, by insertion of new section 30A in the Act.

4. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation recommended in its VII Report that the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956 may be amended making provisions for laying before the Legislature the rules framed under the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956. Under the exixsting Act, there is no such provision to place the rules before each House of the State Legislature.

In the Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Bombay Khadi and Village Industries Acts, there is a provision to place the rules issued under the Acts before their Legislatures. Besides in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, there is a provision to place all the rules issued under that Act before both Houses of Parliament.

It is proposed to make similar provision in the Mysore Act by adding sub-section (3) to section 31 of the Act.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act empowers Government to make rules among others for specifying the functions of the Secretary and the Accounts Officer of the Board.

Clause 5 of the Bill seeks to amend this clause, for empowering the Government to make rules for specifying the functions of the Secretary, the Financial Adviser and the Chief Accounts Officer and the Accounts Officers.

The proposed delegation is of a normal character.

S. M. KRISHNA,

Te. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary.

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